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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
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11 LATWAHN MCELROY, ) Case No.: 1:20-cv-00658-NONE-SAB (PC)  
12 Plaintiff, )  
13 v. ) FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION  
14 GOMEZ, et al., ) RECOMMENDING PLAINTIFF’S SECOND  
15 Defendants. ) MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING  
16 ) ORDER BE DENIED  
17 ) [ECF No. 15]  
18 )  
19 )  
20 )  
21 )  
22 )

18 Plaintiff Latwahn McElroy is proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* in this civil rights  
19 action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

20 Currently before the Court is Plaintiff’s second motion for a temporary restraining order, filed  
21 on June 18, 2020.

22 **I.**

23 **LEGAL STANDARDS**

24 Procedurally, a federal district court may issue emergency injunctive relief only if it has  
25 personal jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter jurisdiction over the lawsuit. See Murphy  
26 Bros., Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc., 526 U.S. 344, 350 (1999) (noting that one “becomes a  
27 party officially, and is required to take action in that capacity, only upon service of summons or other  
28 authority-asserting measure stating the time within which the party serve must appear to defend.).

1 Furthermore, the pendency of this action does not give the Court jurisdiction over prison officials in  
2 general. Summers v. Earth Island Inst., 555 U.S. 488, 491–93 (2009); Mayfield v. United States, 599  
3 F.3d 964, 969 (9th Cir. 2010). The Court’s jurisdiction is limited to the parties in this action and to the  
4 viable legal claims upon which this action is proceeding. Summers, 555 U.S. at 491–93; Mayfield,  
5 599 F.3d at 969.

6 A temporary restraining order is an extraordinary measure of relief that a federal court may  
7 impose without notice to the adverse party if, in an affidavit or verified complaint, the moving party  
8 “clearly show[s] that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant  
9 before the adverse party can be heard in opposition.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(1)(A). The standard for  
10 issuing a temporary restraining order is essentially the same as that for issuing a preliminary  
11 injunction. Stuhlbarg Int’l Sales Co. v. John D. Brush & Co., 240 F.3d 832, 839 n.7 (9th Cir. 2001)  
12 (analysis for temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions is “substantially identical”).

13 “A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy never awarded as of right.” Winter v.  
14 Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc., 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008) (citation omitted). “A plaintiff seeking a  
15 preliminary injunction must establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to  
16 suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his  
17 favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” Id. at 20 (citations omitted). An injunction may  
18 only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to relief. Id. at 22 (citation omitted).  
19 “Under Winter, plaintiffs must establish that irreparable harm is *likely*, not just possible, in order to  
20 obtain a preliminary injunction.” Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th  
21 Cir. 2011).

22 Requests for prospective relief are further limited by 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(1)(A) of the Prison  
23 Litigation Reform Act, which requires that the Court find the “relief [sought] is narrowly drawn,  
24 extends no further than necessary to correct the violation of the Federal right, and is the least intrusive  
25 means necessary to correct the violation of the Federal right.” Section 3626(a)(2) also places  
26 significant limits upon a court’s power to grant preliminary injunctive relief to inmates. “Section  
27 3626(a) therefore operates simultaneously to restrict the equity jurisdiction of federal courts and to  
28 protect the bargaining power of prison administrators – no longer may courts grant or approve relief

1 that binds prison administrators to do more than the constitutional minimum.” Gilmore v. People of  
2 the State of California, 220 F.3d 987, 999 (9th Cir. 2000).

3 **II.**

4 **DISCUSSION**

5 Plaintiff’s current motion is rambling and incoherent. For example, in the first two pages of  
6 Plaintiff’s motion, he alleges as follows:

7 I am the plaintiff in this case. Made in support of my motion for temporary restraining order &  
8 it’s annals in premising annex requisite specificity of medical mandate & p.r.o. in ex parte or  
9 other alternative with pro bono to ensure effective medical care & constitutional repair within  
speedier relief & recovery.

10 As set forth in the “complaint,” the Defendants used force, restraints, and departmental  
11 equipments, detention holds and abuses of authority from what to infringe the rights and/or  
12 confiscate the rights of others and “deprive medical necessities and due process and equal  
13 protections of accessibility and the handicapped . . .” and in that wrongdoing there are several  
14 injuries, damages and exposure to risk of imminent danger and irreparable harm/injury damage  
15 that is/was extremely preventable (by nonetheless, as proper housing/placement scheme (non  
16 adverse) & with safeguard) in ability to use rle [sic], foot and/or leg due to spasm reoccurring;  
17 confiscations of several applications: (personal walker, single cell status, accessibility to  
18 activities, several assistive aids, family visiting (failure of compliance in Armstrong, Plata v.  
19 Newsom et al stipulative medical orders against the Department of Corrections), sanitary  
20 supplies (to prevent mishaps) and failure of effective medical care at a time to do so as in to  
21 prevent damage eg. Coronavirus, flu like symptoms and rick of coccidiosis areas, inter alia,  
improper placement scheme and ICC/UCC classification decisions that render or subject  
misappropriated discipline carelessly and recklessly with no objective ... misleading, false, and  
inaccurate reports used against the plaintiff and as a threat from what Defendants fails a valid  
hearing and chief disciplinary officer (within 5 days) process (another infringement of due  
process rights). The Department and said agencies, wardens and otherwise supervisors have  
also (been put on notice) failed to prevent such harm; to protect, and to prevent, correct, or  
supervise their subordinates.

22 Instead of the necessary treatment that prevents pathological defect and infection/imminent  
23 dangers and/or loss of use, “the Defendants” (et al.) chose to put plaintiff in harms way  
24 (unnecessarily) (witnessed by Rn. Robinson) despite the reason to know of the same medical  
restrictions & consequences and ignored the obligations [fails safe custody and infringes tit. 15  
C.C.R. 3271], inter alia, due to allergies, dust, deplorable ...

25 (Mot. at 1-2, ECF No. 15.) Plaintiff’s allegations continue in the same fashion in the following  
26 twenty-four pages. (Id.) Nonetheless, as best the Court can decipher, Plaintiff seeks a temporary  
27 restraining order directing Defendants to provide him certain medical care and devices. For the  
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1 following reasons, Plaintiff's motion should be denied.

2 First, Plaintiff cannot show that he has a likelihood of success on the merits because the  
3 complaint was screened on June 11, 2020, and failed to state any cognizable claims for relief. (ECF  
4 No. 11.) Second, Plaintiff has not demonstrated that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the  
5 absence of a temporary restraining order. The court cannot, based on Plaintiff's lay opinion as to how  
6 to properly treat his medical condition(s), find that he is likely to prevail on the merits and that he will  
7 likely suffer irreparable harm in the absence of an order directing defendants to provide him with a  
8 cast, electric shock therapy, and a specialized brace. Plaintiff has not offered evidence demonstrating  
9 that any treatment for his condition(s) is "medically unacceptable under the circumstances ... and that  
10 [defendants'] chose this course in conscious disregard of an excessive risk to plaintiff's health."  
11 Jackson v. McIntosh, 90 F.3d 330, 332 (9th Cir. 1996). Thus, at this stage in the litigation, plaintiff has  
12 not shown that his preferred course of treatment amounts to more than a difference in opinion as to the  
13 nature and extent of plaintiff's condition and the methodology of treatment. See Sanchez v. Vild, 891  
14 F.2d 240, 242 (9th Cir.1989) (a difference in opinion between medical personnel does not amount to  
15 deliberate indifference). Third, a request for a preliminary injunction is also premature insofar as no  
16 Defendant has been served. Zepeda v. United States Immigration & Naturalization Serv., 753 F.2d  
17 719, 727 (9th Cir. 1985) ("A federal court may issue an injunction if it has personal jurisdiction over  
18 the parties and subject matter jurisdiction over the claim; it may not attempt to determine the rights of  
19 persons not before the court."). For all these reasons, Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction  
20 should be denied.

### 21 III.

### 22 RECOMMENDATION

23 Based on the foregoing, it is HEREBY RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's motion for a  
24 temporary restraining order, filed on June 18, 2020, be denied.

25 This Findings and Recommendation will be submitted to the United States District Judge  
26 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within **fourteen (14) days**  
27 after being served with this Findings and Recommendation, Plaintiff may file written objections with  
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1 the Court. The document should be captioned “Objections to Magistrate Judge’s Findings and  
2 Recommendation.” Plaintiff is advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may  
3 result in the waiver of rights on appeal. Wilkerson v. Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834, 838-39 (9th Cir. 2014)  
4 (citing Baxter v. Sullivan, 923 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)).

5  
6 IT IS SO ORDERED.

7 Dated: June 19, 2020

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "James A. Be...", is written over a horizontal line.

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE